

The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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The Principia

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PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound moral
Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the run-trade, and
kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, do-
mestic, business arrangements, and aims of life—to the individual, the family,
the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to
God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering society the
type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law;
our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine prom-
ise; our passkey, the whole armor of God.
—Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

THE COMING REVOLUTION—THE WAR—SLAVERY
AND ABOLITION.
PROGRAM OF SENTIMENT.

NO. VIII.

III.—GENERAL BURNSIDE ON WEAPONS OF WAR.

At the Astor House breakfast to the Massachusetts
Twenty-third, Gen. Burnside said,
"We have had it thrown in our face that the very cause
of this rebellion is a strength to the enemy. But the time
has come when, if the cause of this difficulty is a real strength
to the enemy, every good general in the field will strive to
turn that power to his own account."

III.—WHAT "THE WORLD" THINKS OF IT.

The conservative "N. Y. World" publishes the above,
from Gen. Burnside's speech and says,

The rebels have chosen this test. Slaves have built in-
trenchments while masters have shot down our brothers
and sons. Congress has passed an act discharging from
"labor or service" every slave used by the rebels directly
or indirectly in carrying on the war, and now Gen. Sher-
man will soon tell us whether the lash or the hope of free-
dom will dig the longest trenches. The rebels have de-
ceived themselves and us, or slavery is their strongest
weapon against us. It is yet in the dark which has the
handle and which the blade. We shall soon see whether
its power can inflict heavier blows upon us than its weak-
ness will enable us to inflict upon them.—*World*, Nov. 12.

III.—THE PRESIDENT AND FREMONT.

We give below the letter of the President, to Major Gen.
Fremont. Words are feeble to express our disappoint-
ment and regret. We had hoped that the faltering course
of the Government was at an end; that hereafter it would
manifest some of the Andrew Jackson element.

Gen. Fremont struck the first effective blow and did more
to crush out rebellion in Kentucky, than all that had been
done by the Government for months, but the force of the
blow has been rendered nugatory. We have no hopes
now that this war will ever end, until the people arise in
their majesty, and say that blood enough has been shed,
without one effort being made to destroy the evil which has
caused all the trouble, and therefore Slavery must die.—
The Vermonter, Sept. 20.

III.—"SHALL WE DESPAIR?"

Shall we despair? Never, while God reigns, and public
men are susceptible to the hurricane of public opinion that
are sure to sweep over the nation and evoke a better and
broader Proclamation from both President and Congress
than ever Fremont announced. Congress meets in a little
more than two months. Let the thunders gather until
then.—*Fond du Lac Com.*, Sept. 18.

III.—THEY MUST BE PUT DOWN.

"We have had enough of attempts to soothe, to conciliate,
and compromise with traitors bearing arms in their hands;
and we know what we have suffered therefrom. THEY MUST
BE PUT DOWN. We rejoice at and heartily approve of
Gen. Fremont's action."—*Baltimore Patriot*.

III.—RADICAL COMMON SENSE.

"The men from whom we have heard the loudest praises
of the Fremont Proclamation are Democrats and Ken-
tuckians. They say it is all right. A don't free any-body's
negroes but traitors; and are we to suppose that a General
is to take care of an enemy's negroes for him? Gen. Fre-
mont has simply refused to enter into the negro trade. As
the shortest way of managing contraband negroes, he turns
them loose to shift for themselves. He don't undertake to
sell them for the benefit of the United States, or to feed
them at the expense of the government. If this is radical,
it is a case of radical common sense."—*Cincinnati Com-
mercial*.

III.—IT WILL STRENGTHEN OUR CAUSE.

We regard the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, by which
sixty thousand chattels are virtually converted into freemen,
of greater importance than the capture of the forts at Har-
ters. It will strengthen our cause incalculably in Mis-
souri, and commensurately weaken that of the enemy, be-
sides creating much sympathy in our favor with the Euro-
pean powers.—*Id.*

III.—THE POPULAR FEELING.

The popular feeling of the people of the North is running
with resistless force in the direction of the spirit of Fre-
mont's proclamation, and it can not long be disregarded.—
Cincinnati Free Nation.

III.—THE FACT—HOW CAN CHRISTIANS PRAY?

In referring to the President's Proclamation for a fast, the
Cincinnati Free Nation said,

A real difficulty, however, presents itself to the mind of
thousands, in regard to the observance of this day. The
only policy thus far avowed by the Government, is the res-
toration of the State as it was, before the rebellion, with
slavery recognized and protected as then. How many of
our Northern Christians can pray for the success of the
Government on that basis?

Those who sympathize with the South will do this, but
we see not how any others can.

How can Christians pray that the sin of the country,
which, in their opinion, has brought on the judgments,
should still remain cherished and protected? How can
they ask God to crush the rebellion, but leave its cause—its
very life—untouched, ready on the first favoring occasion
to renew the battle? If Christians pray honestly, they
must ask that the avowed policy of our rulers may not suc-
ceed, and to this extent they will be found before the
Throne striving to counteract the designs of the Government
in regard to the results of the war. Again, the proposed
fast is, of course, one for national confession of sin, and
repentance. But thousands on thousands, the vast majority
of Northern Christians, must confess that to be sin, and the
chief sin of the country, which the Government proposes to
allow, maintain and defend.

Here, then, is the difficulty. The Government can not
command the prayers of the people of God for the success
of the policy which it has adopted. The thing is impos-
sible.

Christians will ask Christ for the success of our arms,
but with a very different issue of battle in their minds from
that proposed at Washington.

III.—"WE ARE SUFFERING" BY DELAY.

We are suffering, and have been for the last two months,
for want of an act or Proclamation emancipating all the
slaves of these United States, irrespective of conditions.
This was and is demanded as an exigency of war—especially
of this war which is wholly a movement of slaveholders
for the support of slavery. The very first movement of the
Administration should have been to crush slavery—thus
removing the cause of the evil at once. But we seem de-
stined to accomplish everything at the hardest rate, and to
make all our advances at a snail's pace.—*Northern In-
dependent*, Sept. 19.

III.—MUDDLING OF BRAINS.

We have heretofore expressed our opinions on Gen.
Fremont's proclamation, and have given the reasons there-
for at length. We are somewhat surprised that the loyal
men of Kentucky should regard it as due to their loyalty
that the property of rebels actually in arms should be pro-
tected from the penalties of war. It is our impression that
in insisting on this immunity for rebellion, they are trifling
with their own danger.

We are a little surprised also at the general muddling of
brains which this affair has made. Men seem to assume at

once that Gen. Fremont transcended his military province
because his proclamation was not warranted by the act of
Congress; as if military acts in time of war were directed
by acts of Congress, and were obliged to conform to them.
The President also gives color to this idea by directing
that in respect to the property of rebels in arms, Gen.
Fremont's proclamation shall be modified to conform to the
Confiscation Act, while in other respects in which he per-
mits it to stand—for instance in declaring martial law and
pronouncing the penalty of death on persons taken with
arms in their hands within certain lines—the proclamation
transcends all civil law to a vastly greater extent than it
did in confiscating property of armed enemies.—*Cincinnati
Gazette*, Sept. 28.

III.—INSPIRING TO HUMANITY.

When Gen. Fremont signed his glorious Proclamation
the chains fell from the limbs of 25,000 slaves in Missouri;
and they stood up in the majesty of manhood, Free! What
a stroke was this! How demanded by the emergency!
How inspiring to Humanity the world over! How will
it build us up in the confidence of all Civilized Powers, who
have heretofore been unable to see how we could fight a
war for Liberty without fighting against Slavery! The
Proclamation has been generally well and enthusiastically
received.—*Indiana Republican*.

III.—LOUD CHEERS BY ALL LOYAL MEN.

Fremont's Proclamation caused great sensation, and was
generally recognized as turning a new leaf in the history of
the war. I have yet to hear of the first Union man in St.
Louis who does not heartily indorse it. From Chicago, the
echoes begin to come back by telegraph, saying, "It ought
to have been done weeks ago; the people are with Fremont,
and will do everything to sustain him." Another dispatch
reads: "It is greeted here with loud cheers by all loyal
men. Fremont is the Columbus who is showing the savans
how to make the egg stand on end."—*St. Louis Cor. of N.
Y. Tribune*.

III.—A Fall of Opinion.

Of the President's Letter to Gen. Fremont, the *Ravenna*
(O.) Democrat, Sept. 12, said:

This action of the President settles like a pall of gloom
and disappointment upon the people. By many it is fer-
cely denounced, by more deeply regretted as unwise, weaken-
ing in its effects, and unjust to the cause. We have not
space for remark to day. Next week, by extracts from
various public journals we will let our readers see some-
thing of the spirit of the country which has been evoked by
this action of the President.

III.—Come Out Manfully.

Why not, then, come out manfully, and say what we
mean, and strike at that which strikes at us? We should
gain the respect of the world, the respect of ourselves, the
respect of our enemies. The Republican papers, opening
their eyes to the possible results of this desperate struggle,
are beginning to familiarize the public with the idea of
emancipation as a last resort.—*Am. Baptist*.

III.—Brightening Prospects.

The people feel better and breathe easier this morning.
The late action of General Fremont, placing Missouri under
martial law and visiting upon traitors the penalties due
to treason, was received with enthusiastic acclamations
by all loyal men, as an earnest that the war is
hereafter to be carried on with increased determination and
vigor; and when upon the heels of this Jacksonian stroke
of policy came the glad tidings of the brilliant success of
the naval expedition, from Fortress Monroe, under com-
mand of General Butler, the public satisfaction was com-
plete.—*Brooklyn Times*, Sept. 2.

III.—A Question For Chemists.

And how are you going to fight rebellion and not fight
slavery? By what sort of chemical process are you going
to take a Southerner, separate the rebel part of him from the
slaveholding part, and wallop the one and protect the
other?—*Eric True Amer.*

III.—A "Dangerous Experiment."

Great changes in public sentiment have taken place since
Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural, and it would be a very dangerous
experiment for the Administration to undertake in earnest
to prevent the slaves from obtaining their liberty. To quell
an infuriate mob of negroes in a work of massacre and
rapine, as we would any other mob, is one thing; to use

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NEW YORK.

the power of the army to secure and strengthen the slave system is quite another thing.—*The Free Nation*.

139.—A Good Resolution.

At a meeting of Welch Cong. ministers held in Sept., at Utica, the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

That we most cordially endorse the sentiments contained in the Proclamation recently issued by Major-General J. C. Fremont; and, as far as practicable, we hope to see them carried out through every military department, until all the slaves of every Rebel are emancipated.—*N. Y. Trib.* Sept. 26.

140.—The Relation Between Cause and Effect.

We unhesitatingly draw the conclusion, therefore, that while we retain the universally acknowledged cause of our National evils, negro slavery, the legitimate effects thereof will not cease; though we were to fast until our bones stand out, and pray until our tongues cleave to the roof of our mouths.—*Am. Wesleyan*.

141.—Tameness at a Discount.

No stupid following of old plans will answer, in this critical emergency. We must venture upon measures as original as the difficulties are with which we have to contend. Tameness, either in the Cabinet or the field, will henceforth be at a fearful discount. History sheds but a dim light on our pathway, for the reason that the world has few or no precedents. Most great conflicts have been for power, not for right. This is a war for humanity, as such. Though in the name of Union, and for the Union, in a subordinate sense, the war is in truth based upon the rights of man, as is evident from a single fact. Had the North not believed that the slave was wronged, this war could not have existed, because all necessary concessions would certainly have been made.—*Northern Independent*.

142.—Question for Economists.

Shall we damn the nation to "save Kentucky?"—*Pine and Palm*.

143.—An Unwise Policy.

Instead of obeying the voice of God, the dictates of humanity and a wise and righteous policy, we offer freedom to slaves on the most expensive conditions—our own blood being the price. We tempt a powerful enemy to acts of hostility—we offer a premium for violence to ourselves, and then reward that violence with the highest boon which it is in our power to confer. Can such inconsistency be long tolerated by intelligent men.

Slavery is fighting us, but we pledge ourselves in advance not to interfere with slavery until the slaves secure our favor by destroying our lives.—E. CLIZBE, Correspondent of the *Amsterdam Recorder*.

144.—Which "Hand" To "Hold Back?"

The President finds no difficulty in overriding the Constitution and laws, where martial law has not been proclaimed, by arresting the free citizens of Free States, without public charges, sometimes entirely in mistake, always without legal proof; sometimes abandoning those taken when threatened with *habeas corpus*; sometimes defying *habeas corpus* itself; and all loyal citizens rejoice to see such deviousness in this great crisis in our history. But compared with this high-handed exercise of power in the loyal States, the action of Gen. Fremont, in an imminent deadly struggle with traitors from within and without, for the very existence of government in the State which is the key to Kansas and the Pacific, and to Cairo and Memphis, is as simple as it is necessary and inevitable. Why this extreme tenderness for the rebel owners of negroes, where the stern decrees of martial law are thrown over a death-grapple for mastery, which has its origin in a scheme of slave propaganda, and when this blow can hit a vital spot in the foe,—and at the same time this unhesitating assault upon the personal freedom of white citizens unindicted, untried and unconvicted, in the loyal States? If weakness must be shown in either case, the Free States can much more easily dispose of their suspected traitors through their courts of law, than Fremont, acting on the defensive, can repel the blows struck at the very heart of his power. If the government must have held back any hand, it should have been its own.—*The Vermonter*.

145.—The right kind of Fast.

We should put away the sins which have brought down the wrath of God upon us. Fasting is only a mockery unless conjoined with repentance. All complicity with slaveholding must be wiped away. Every yoke must be broken, and exact, immediate justice must be done to the oppressed, or our religious solemnities will avail nothing. Reform is the substance of fasting. "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke." Either we, as a nation, must wash our hands of the accursed, treason-producing and man-crushing crime of slavery, or continue to be scourged with war. God will not remove his hand until we mend our ways.—*Northern Independent*.

146.—Fight or Free Them.

And we say, in God's name, be it so! If slavery is to be thus turned against freedom, slavery had better to be turned

into freedom, quickly! If the owners of men and women, under the names of chattels, shall madly use their property as instruments of war, and turn it to our destruction, then we prefer that those men and women shall belong to themselves, and give us the benefit of their skill and their experience and their strength and their own freedom.

There are other and higher views to be taken of this whole question. But this will answer for now. And when the time comes that must compel us to fight them or free them, we say—Let them go free!—*New Bedford Mercury*.

Do this by opposing whatever is hostile to the Government. Slavery is inimical to the Government and hostile to its every true interest. By going for its annihilation, we do, most directly and effectively, go for the government!—*Erie True American*.

147.—The Nation's Duty.

At a meeting of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of all, a committee on the state of the Country makes a Report of which the following is an extract.

In the judgment of this Synod the great Jehovah is the supreme Ruler over the nations of the earth, and his law is supreme over all constitutions and laws. The nation has sinned in failing to recognize practically this great principle.—*The principle of Liberty*.

And it is the duty of our people to repent of this sin, and to do what they can to give God and his laws the position which they are right ought to possess.

148.—Cause and Cure.

At the Zanesville Conference, the Report on the Condition of the Country contains the following: Slavery being the sole cause of this war—the South having made its extension and perpetuity the issue in this contest, the government should meet them on the issue they have made. Justice demands this course, wisdom demands and our safety demands it.

The sooner the people and the government fully understand that the cause of this war must be removed before there can be peace, the better. How can we expect the God of impartial justice to crown our arms with victory, while we are unwilling to do justice to the long oppressed of this land?

Mr. Lincoln said in his inaugural, "a war can settle nothing—all the difficulties will remain at the close of the war to be adjusted," and so they will, if the cause of the war remain untouched, but they need not if the cause be removed and the instruments subdued. And such a result would be cheap at any cost of blood and treasure. What a bright and glorious future would then be before us!—*Wesleyan*.

149.—No Intermediate Position.

From an admirable article in the Delaware (O.) Gazette, entitled "The great Fast Day Discussion between Almighty God and the Government of the United States," which we would be glad to copy entire, we can extract but the following:

"There are but two positions that have a particle of consistency, these are the position of the Radical Abolitionists of the North, who maintain that the Constitution is entirely opposed to slavery, and the out-right pro-slavery men of the South, who go to the extreme, and say that they have a right to go anywhere with their slaves. There is no kind of common sense in any intermediate position."

150.—What is True Patriotism?

No true lover of his country will be satisfied short of the entire blotting out of slavery in it; and God grant that this war be so overruled as to produce that event.—*State League*.

151.—Which shall Live.

Slavery distinctly says to the Union, "Your life or mine?" and will have to be answered in the same spirit, if her assaults are to be successfully resisted.—*Norristown, (Pa.) Repub. and Dem.*

152.—Shall the Opportunity be Lost?

But may a good Providence save our Government from that everlasting regret which must ensue if a great opportunity is lost by which all the bleeding wounds of war shall be staunch—by which prosperity shall be again established, and peace be linked forever with liberty. Saul was cursed for not hewing Agag in pieces when in his hands, and Ahab was cursed for not destroying Benhadad. Let no such curses ever descend upon our Government.—*Speech of Charles Sumner at Worcester*.

153.—Where to Strike.

The most serious evil that could befall the traitors is the loss of their human chattels. They are the hands and feet of the rebellion, and the apple of the eye of the traitors. Why then should they not be cut off and plucked out? Perhaps Mr. Lincoln and his constitutional advisers may be able to tell, but we doubt their ability to render a reason that will prove satisfactory to the country.—*Albion Ill. Weekly Record*.

154.—How to put an end to the Controversy.

The *New York Times* says: "The most natural way to put an end to a controversy is

to remove the cause of it, and since the war has resulted from the refusal of the slavery propagandists to submit to the laws, the obvious and certain cure for the political malady is the abolition of slavery. The Government will be slow in adopting this radical mode of treatment, but the public mind is rapidly ripening to the conclusion that no other will prove effectual. If undertaken at all, it should be done with a strong hand."

155.—An Incendiary Appeal.

A Northern invasion of Virginia and of Kentucky, if necessary, "carrying along with it the Canadian line of African freedom," as it must do from the very nature of civil war, will produce a powerful Union reaction. The slave population of the border States will be moved in two directions. One branch of it, without the masters, will move Northward, and the other branch, with the masters, will be moved Southward, so that by the time the Northern army will have penetrated to the centre of the border slave States, they will be relieved of the substance and abstract rights of slave property for all time to come.

Finally the revolted States having appealed to the sword of revolution to redress their wrongs, may soon have to choose between submission to the Union "or the bloody extinction of slavery," from the absence of any law, any wish, any power for its protection.—*N. Y. Herald*, April 20.

156.—A Self-Evident Truth.

Everybody sees that there is no use in subduing this rebellion, unless we remove its cause, which is slavery, and nothing else.—*Northern Ind.*

157.—Did Congress Abolish Slavery?

Congress did, by the act passed at the last session, virtually abolish slavery; for all property used to aid, or to be used to aid the enemy, is declared confiscated; all slaves used to work for the aid of the enemy, are to be free. I contend that if there is any virtue or legality in the act that any slave, or person owning labor to a slaveholder, that can prove that his owner was fighting for, or aiding the rebellion with the product of his labor, whether raising cotton, rice, or building fortifications, can claim his freedom now, or at the end of the rebellion, from the Government, or in any court of the United States.—*Cor. in Brooklyn Times*.

158.—Away with Sophistry.

Away with such sophistry, let us now aim a deadly blow at this gigantic wrong, let us pursue the vile monster until it has not a foot of earth on which to crawl; then can we celebrate the 4th of July without the crack of the slave driver's whip, and the clanking of the chains of the fettered slave; then can we talk of liberty without a blush, and boast of freedom, for we shall be free.—*J. P. W.* in *Wesleyan*.

159.—Can they save their "Darling?"

Editors of papers with pro-slavery proclivities, are horrified, or seem to be, at the suggestion, that the speediest way to end the war, is to set the slaves of all the rebels free.

The fact is, every intelligent man among you know it is the way to bring the war to an end—very few are so demented as not to know it, but you are in hopes that by the sacrifice of ten hundred million dollars and fifty thousand lives, that your darling slavery may be saved. Your wickedness will doubtless involve that sacrifice, but you will not save your idol even then.—*Fremont*.

160.—Who are the Insurrectionists?

But there is a white insurrection in this nation, which is the sum of all horrors and atrocities; and yet, right in the face of it, the miserable born and bred finkies of the North, talk of the imagined atrocities of servile insurrection as something too horrible to think of, and from which the white insurgents are to be saved by our intervention, if a slave rising should break out among them.—*Cin. Gaz.*

161.—Foreign Interference—How to meet it.

Had our Government been wise, it would have placed itself in a position, by striking home to the root of this difficulty, to meet foreign interference squarely on the Monroe doctrine at its very inception.—*Albion, Ill. Weekly Rec.*

162.—Conquer or be Conquered.

No. The war cannot end by merely restoring things as they were. Either we must conquer slavery, or it must conquer us. Either it must be subdued, or we must be vassals under its feet.—*Pittsburgh Gazette*.

163.—March of Abolition Feeling.

The following unwilling testimony is borne by the editor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*: "It is," he says, "unquestionably true that a large element of the North would see every trace of slavery obliterated as our armies move Southward." It is true that this feeling is not confined to what is called the old abolition party, but is largely shared by those who were formerly known as our most conservative citizens.—*Christian Press*.

164.—The Constitution for Liberty.

But we deny that the Constitution is in the way of national preservation. We deny that it must be subverted in order to extinguish slavery. They grossly slander the Constitution and insult the memory of its glorious founders, who

assert otherwise. Slavery is not recognized by that instrument. The word slave does not defile it, nor any word which is legally descriptive of a slave. The spirit of the Constitution is the spirit of Liberty.—*Eric True American.*

156.—Slavery the "Sacred Animal" of our Nation.

Slavery is the cause of the rebellion, and yet slavery is the sacred thing which this Administration aims to preserve untouched and unharmed. Property in a horse may be confiscated, but property in a human being is too sacred to be injured! The horse may be kept for the use of the United States army, the slave must be sent back, under the escort of a file of United States soldiers! If God be just, He will blight, not bless, such a Government!—*Rainbow.*

(O) Democrat.

For the Principia.

LETTER FROM REV. J. S. GREEN.

The numerous friends of our excellent brother, GREEN, of the Sandwich Islands, who is returning to his field of faithful labor, will be gratified to hear from him, by the following:

Near Acapulco, Pacific, October 28, 1861.

Dear Bro. Goodell:

Some of our wise conservative passengers on board this steamer, "Uncle Sam," where there are 600 steerage passengers, declare that the barbarism of slavery cannot equal the barbarism of the owners and agents of the steamers "Northern Light and Uncle Sam." Well, I admit that it does smack of barbarity, to allow so many men, women, and children to take passage on board one of these steamers; to permit more than twice as many human beings to come on board as can be accommodated with any comfort or decency. Still, this is anything but chattel slavery, and our conservatives well know that 'tis one thing to be accommodated for a season, to be distressed even, quite another to be used as a thing, as an article of barter, to be sold and bought, and kicked and cuffed as brute matter. I guess our conservatives would feel the difference between the two situations. While I make no apology for the owners and agents of these steamers, and while I earnestly desire that public sentiment shall so decidedly rebuke the dangerous and wicked practice of so overloading our steamers, as to endanger the lives of hundreds, every month, I pity the man, who, claiming to be an American citizen, sees naught in enslaving his fellow-men, in chattelizing God-made, Christ-redeemed man, worse than the thrusting of a few hundred men, women and children, in the steerage of a steamer for two or three, or even four weeks. Why, as we came over from your city to Aspinwall, our steerage passengers seemed the happiest men on board. They were as free as the wind which fanned them, and no men on board would sooner resent the imputation that they were on a level with the manacled slave, than these same steerage passengers. The fact is, brother Goodell, not a few among us apologise for oppression—for slavery as seen among us in the U. States, by pointing to extreme cases of hardship as seen at the North, or on board our shipping, and exclaiming, see, here are forms of oppression worse than chattel slavery! Alas for the perversity of these men. They measure freedom by the length of a man's purse, and are ready to apologise for the crime of any man in prosperous circumstances, of any one who boasts of his riches.

Bro. Goodell, on my way to my dear Island home, I renew my solemn declaration of hatred to slavery in all its odious forms, especially in that form which I see it in my own loved country. I go from you, pledging you my sympathy in your struggle to destroy that demon. God bless you, my dear brother. You have my prayers and co-operation. While I live I will remember you and the cause which you advocate. Long may you be spared to plead that cause. May you live to see your efforts crowned with glorious success; and may we together, eternally rejoice in the triumph of truth. Your Brother, J. S. GREEN.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL MCFARLAND, ESQ.

Demand for "OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS"—and why "they are needed."

WASHINGTON, PA., Nov. 12, 1861.

REV. WM. GOODSELL, My Dear Sir: Enclosed are \$5, one for the renewal of subscription to the Principia, to — the other four for "National Charters." They go like "hot potatoes." And they are needed. For even our blind Administration are so stupid as to think that the Constitution sustains slavery in the rebel States. Hence our poor sol-

diers are objects of commiseration, having to fight for both the Union and slavery, while the rebels have to fight only for slavery. In other words, the Union men have to fight for ABRAHAM LINCOLN with one hand and for JEFF. DAVIS with the other! And besides, while our soldiers are fighting their "secluded brethren," Jeff's soldiers are fighting those they courteously call, "d—d Yankees." They are fighting those, they hate with perfect hatred, and wish to exterminate, while we are fighting those we respect, and wish to conciliate and reclaim. This makes a great difference. On the one hand, it inspires and intensifies earnestness; on the other hand, it inspires doubt, hesitancy, and weakness. So we must wait for the salvation or destruction of our country—do our duty and trust to Him who holds the world in the hollow of his hand. Yours very truly, SAMUEL MCFARLAND.

FROM THE REV. HENRY T. CHEEVER.

We print the following from a letter of our friend, Rev. HENRY T. CHEEVER, dated Clifton Springs, Water Cure, Ontario County, New York, where he has been abiding some weeks for the benefit of his health.

"The National Fast was observed by Prayer-Meeting and preaching in our commodious Chapel; and in connection with the exercises, this form of a Petition was offered for signature:

To the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

The undersigned, a portion of the loyal people of the United States, lamenting, in common with many others, the numerous evils of civil war, respectfully petition that you will take such immediate measures as the wisdom and patriotism of your Honorable Bodies may devise, for the entire removal of that system of slavery, which is, by general consent, the underlying cause of the war.

But here, as elsewhere with easy majorities, the policy prevails of letting the country drift, if it will, into emancipation, and persons are unwilling, as they express it, to embarrass the government by Petitions, or to try to precipitate events. Meanwhile, as an honest man put it, at the Post-office here, the other day, "We are firing at the rebels with boiled beans, and making it taboo to attack them at their only vulnerable point." How long will the Almighty let us pursue this hazardous experiment of drifting? It is time that principle and piety should take the helm of affairs, and become a power in the land. It is time that loyalty to God should become the law of States. It is time that we should strike and steer for the right position, not wait to be drifted into it. Drifting may do for a dead mill-log but it will never do for the ship of State, that carries living men, and many of them professing loyalty to the Lord Jesus Christ.

Dear Br. Goodell, what an inexplicable wonder it will be to a future generation, when it ponders the history of the present, that 40,000 ministers and five millions of professing Christians should have no more visible hand in shaping the policy of the nation according to the law of God and of Eternal Justice! How sadly wanting to the solemn emergency are the American churches! Who, of the ministry, or which of the religious papers so much as look at, or advertise the modest call of the Church Anti-slavery Society "for an Ecumenical Council of American Churches, irrespective of school or sect, to consider the question of present duty, and give expression to their well-matured convictions concerning the position which the Church should occupy in the present crisis?"

"My dear Brother, does not God seem to be saying, 'My soul is weary of such a nation as this?' Can you get a glimpse, by any prescience, of what will be the issue from the present complication? Is the Church of the Future, yet taking shape, to your penetrating eye? Is unconditional freedom to the American bondmen, soon to come by the act of the Nation through its legitimate authorities? Or are we to get to it only by servile insurrection, slaughter, fire and flood?"

GEN. LANE.—A great deal has been said about Lane's course in regard to slaves. He informs me that his invariable policy has been not to return, against their own wishes, a single negro, man, woman, or child, who has come within his lines. Where the master is a loyal man, he has given him a certificate of that fact, and of the loss of the negro; but no unwilling fugitive has been dragged out of the camp of the Kansas brigade. It is said that the number of slaves who have thus been practically emancipated is about

2,000, though less than one-tenth of them now remain with the brigade. The others seem to have wended their way to those regions where the negro has some rights which the white man is "bound to respect."—*Tribune Cor.*

AN ANECDOTE OF JOHN G. WHITTIER is told by the Boston Transcript, as follows: "On a recent occasion he was traveling with a friend over a New Hampshire railroad, and during conversation Mr. Whittier's friend, who is also a member of the Society of Friends, told the poet that he was on his way to contract for a lot of oak timber, which he knew would be used in building the gunboats at Portsmouth, and asked him if he thought it was exactly in consistency with the peace doctrines of the Quaker denomination. Without saying anything calculated to decide the question, the two arrived at their parting place, when Mr. Whittier, shaking his friend's hand, said: 'Moses, if thee does furnish any of that oak timber thee spoke of, be sure that it is all sound.'"

The Removal of Fremont.—A German Demonstration on the Subject.—A Committee appointed to wait upon Fremont.—A Mass Meeting to be held, &c.

Pursuant to an extended call, published in the German papers of this city for several days past, a meeting was held, yesterday evening, at Friedeborn's, on the corner of Stanton and Chrystie streets.

The call ran as follows:

JOHN C. FREMONT.—The removal of John C. Fremont has awakened an outcry of dissatisfaction among the majority of the Northern people, especially the Germans, which no ukase of the gentlemen who stand at the head of the Administration can suppress.

The chief complaints against Fremont are: Firstly, that he wishes to uproot by war "the cause" of the war; and secondly, that he has given foreigners, particularly Germans, honorable positions on his Staff. The other complaints alleged are so false or so ridiculous, that it is not worth while to make any further allusion to them. Fremont has, therefore, sinned because he is for freedom, not in mere form alone, but in its real essence, and because he has thought foreigners—Germans—worthy to do battle for this end. Fremont is removed!

The German citizens of St. Louis have shown that the arbitrary decree of a weak Administration may, indeed, remove the military commander, but not the Man of the people.

The undersigned believe that the free-minded Germans of New York hold the same views. Hence, they have resolved to call together a mass-meeting of Germans for the purpose of expressing the opinions of the German element in relation to Fremont.

Time and place will be publicly announced hereafter:

Fr. Kapp, Dr. Dulon, A. Sorge, Fr. Kamm, A. Willmann, P. Roodel, W. Kopp, P. Koch, G. Manchet, K. Eulenberg, H. Grube, G. Friedeborn, G. Kuepper, A. Goetze, Th. Glauhenkslee and Ch. Vetter.

The members of the Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Friedeborn's, corner of Stanton and Chrystie streets, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock.

The Committee organized for business by calling Dr. Dulon (father-in-law to Gen. Siegel) to the chair, and making Mr. G. Kuepper, of the Tenth Ward German Republican Club, Secretary.

Dr. Dulon, after repeating the contents of the call, announced the purpose of the meeting to be the immediate arrangement of a grand public demonstration, to be made by the German citizens of New York, upon the arrival of Gen. Fremont in this city, and a mass-meeting to be held either before or after that occasion, in support of the views set forth in the celebrated Proclamation to the People of Missouri, Aug. 30, 1861.

The Chairman's statement was received with general applause, and Capt. Adolberg, a veteran, who had been with Gen. Fremont on his famous Western expeditions, and is now in correspondence with him, stated that he expected the latter to arrive in this city, and take rooms at the Astor House.

Various meetings are to be held throughout the city, to-day, in furtherance of the same project, which members of the Committee said was also on foot in Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. At 11 o'clock the Committee adjourned.—*Times.*

Death of Francis Jackson. We regret to record the death of FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq., of Boston, for many years Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society; a liberal supporter and warm friend of the Anti-Slavery cause, and other benevolent enterprises. He was brother to the late Hon. Wm. Jackson of Newton, so conspicuous in the Liberty party, and President of the Am. Miss. Association. Differing widely in many of their views and measures, the two brothers were very remarkable for their devotion to works of benevolence and moral reformation. Both of them were widely known, and deservedly honored and beloved. To both of them have we been personally indebted for their co-operation and kindness.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

LETTERS on business for the *Principia* should be addressed to M. H. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODSELL.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business matter should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

All letters for us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, not to 48 Beekman street, nor to Box 1213, (the former address of Wm. Goodsell, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important now, as the office of our friends is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

ORDER OF GENERAL MOSES COUNTERMANDED.

When Israel's tribes, by Moses led,
From hot pursuit of Pharaoh fled,
Mountains their rugged path enclosed,
The sea, before them, interposed.
"Stand still!" (twice Moses gave the word);
"See the salvation of the Lord!"
The Lord replied—"Why sayest thou so?"
"Speak to the people—Forward, go!"
Forward they moved—the floods retired,
Through the Red Sea they marched, dry-shod,
And thus, through deeds by faith inspired,
Found the salvation of their God.
That age is past—its voice remains,
For throbbing hearts and thinking brains;
Deliverance from a tyrant's will,
Comes not by idly standing still.

"NEITHER TO PUT DOWN SLAVERY NOR TO UPHOLD SLAVERY."

The following, from a leading journal, and expressing a prevalent view, deserves a moment's attention.

"CHEERING PROGRESS."—The object of the present war is to subdue the Southern rebellion. From the outset of the contest, reflecting minds saw that the institution of slavery, having been the cause of the rebellion, would play an important part in the struggle to suppress it. The observation and experience gathered during the quarter of a century in which slavery had largely mingled in every controversy that agitated the American people, taught us how difficult a subject it was to handle. All considerate men therefore, feared that it would prove to be "the rock of offense," over which the success of the North in this war would stumble and fall. But, upon a calm survey of the field of opinion at the present stage of the contest, we find the concurrence of sentiment, among the loyal masses of the Free States, upon this vexed question, as surprising as it is cheering. We now see men like Daniel S. Dickinson and Gerrit Smith, who have heretofore stood at the antipodes of this controversy, and classes like Hard Shell Democrats and Garrisonian Abolitionists, who have represented the most antagonistic opinions in regard to it, taking substantially the same view of the part which slavery ought to play in this sanguinary drama. Of course, we except from the scope of this remark those sour bigots, who like the Bourbons, never learn anything and never forget anything, and those semi-secessionists, who regard the claims of party as superior to the calls of patriotism, and those old-time eulogists of the traitors, who gloss over their sympathy with the rebellion, by a simulated zeal in the cause of the Union.

With these exceptions, the great body of the people of the loyal States, of all parties and creeds, agree in the opinion that the war was not commenced, and ought not to be carried on, either to put down slavery or to uphold slavery, but to restore and maintain the supremacy of the Federal Government over every part of the Republic; that in the accomplishment of this end, the Government is bound to employ every means within its reach, which are sanctioned by the usages of war; and that if slavery can be made an instrument to secure this object, then it is the duty of the government to seize it and wield it against the enemy with the same promptness and efficiency that it would any other means which the exigencies of the conflict had placed at its disposal." *N. Y. Tribune*, Nov. 12.

We are not quite sure that "Gerrit Smith and Garrisonian Abolitionists" will accept, without explanations, the position assigned to them by the side of Daniel S. Dickinson and the *Tribune*. Their own position they are well able to state and defend for themselves, as they shall find occasion. At the risk, however, of incurring the charitable charge of being "sour bigots" on account of our dissent, we will define our own position, which may differ a little from that of Mr. Dickinson and the *Tribune*, as above stated.

I. We hold the attempt to commence and carry on the war against the pro-slavery rebellion, but neither "to put down slavery, nor to uphold slavery," to be an absurdity, an impracticable enterprise, and the statement of it a contradiction in terms.

We know of no existing rebellion in this country that is not the outgrowth of slavery, and of which slavery is not the pith, animus, core and comprehension. To "put down slavery" would be putting down the rebellion, and "to put the rebellion" in any sense not delusive and abortive, would include the putting down of slavery. While slavery lives, the real rebellion lives, unsubdued, and in the very nature of things cannot but live, unsubdued.

To talk of putting down the one without putting down the other, or of attempting to put down the one without putting down the other, is, in our view, self-contradiction, and self-stultification; mischievous, and calculated to mislead, delude, and defeat both the government and its loyal supporters.

The whole history of the struggle, thus far, illustrates and confirms our position. That inefficiency, half-heartedness and imbecility, of which the *Tribune*, in common with all manifestly loyal journals has complained, has had its origin in the foolish attempt to put down the rebellion without the purpose "either to put down slavery or to uphold slavery."

The *Tribune* and other loyal journals, have complained of the Administration for upholding slavery, while fighting against the rebellion, and have seen, in this policy, the elements of inefficiency, and the cause of repulse.

But they have failed to consider that the administration cannot help "upholding slavery," unless it endeavors to put "down slavery." One or the other it must do, from the nature and necessities of the case. Not to be against slavery, is to be for it; not to gather with it, is to scatter abroad. The slaveholding rebels understand this, and they understand the identity between slavery and the rebellion.

This knowledge it is that makes the rebels so efficient, in the comparison with the administration, by whom this knowledge is overlooked or ignored.

This leads us to say that, while we agree and sympathize with the *Tribune* and other loyal journals, in their complaints against the Administration for its inefficiency, yet we consider their complaints, as coming from them, somewhat unreasonable and untenable, as they censure the Administration for not accomplishing contradictions and impossibilities—censure it for not doing what they themselves are not prepared to have done. Those who censor the Administration for its inefficiency, ought to know that there is but one way of curing it, namely, by making the war a war against slavery, as truly and directly as against the rebellion,—as truly and as directly as the rebellion is war in support of slavery. We doubt whether an Administration, headed by the Editor-in-chief of the *Tribune*, and composed of the ablest men of the same, or of any other school, could do any better than Mr. Lincoln and his Administration have done, unless they welcomed the purpose, and proclaimed the policy of making the war equally and directly against slavery and the rebellion.

The passing news confirms us in this view; for we find the Administration becoming more efficient, precisely in proportion to the degrees of its approximation toward a war against slavery, as well as against rebellion. The attempt to do nothing for nor against slavery, is, itself, the incubus that has paralyzed the Administration. Just in the same same proportion that the weight is thrown off, the patient recovers from the paralysis, and begins to exhibit symptoms of vigor.

II. But this is not all. Admitting the bare possibility of putting down the outward manifestations of this rebellion without putting down slavery, we confess to the "sour bigotry," if the *Tribune* chooses to call it such, of doubting, nay, of disbelieving the solid benefits of such a marvellous achievement, in the end.

Suppose the Federal forces everywhere victorious. Sup-

pose Jeff. Davis, Beauregard, and fifty of their chief confederates captured, along with Mason and Slidell. Suppose them either hanged, as they should be, or pacificated and sworn to support the Constitution, under the construction of it that tolerates slavery, as they probably would be, what would the country have gained?

The hurt of the nation would be healed slightly, like that of Israel of old—the cancer would be conserved carefully, certain to break out more violently in a coming generation, if not in the present.

Perhaps it may be thought that, in this, we are "like the Bourbons who never learn anything nor forget anything." We certainly have not "learned" that grapes are to be gathered of thorns, or figs of thistles. Nor have we "forgotten" the lessons of universal history, secular as well as sacred, by which we have been taught that nations chastised for national sins, but refusing repentance, and working in vain for repentance, attempting to achieve national deliverance from the punishment of transgression yet retaining the transgression itself, have never yet, in a solitary instance, succeeded in the attempt, nor done better than to treasure up wrath against the day of wrath that has ultimately overwhelmed and annihilated them.

Until the war is "carried on against slavery" it is not carried on for the effective and ultimate deliverance and security of the nation.

"Neither to put down slavery, nor to uphold slavery!" What is it, but to be for nor against saving the country? Neither for nor against putting down the rebellion? What is it like? It is like the impenitent sinner, who is neither willing to give up his sins, nor to refuse the offer of salvation—neither ready to give up the world, nor to relinquish his hope of heaven!

Like it, did we say? Nay, rather, it is the very thing itself. It is impenitency, hardening itself under and against conviction of sin—saying, practically, to God, "We intend to secure all the benefits of repentance, without the humiliation of repenting."

The same God that fixes the terms of individual salvation, fixes the same terms of national salvation.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Under this head, *The Tribune*, very properly criticises Gen. Sherman's Proclamation, as containing an endorsement of the secession doctrine of State Sovereignty. The criticism would apply to many utterances besides those of Gen. Sherman.

But listen to *The Tribune*.

"It is a pity that Gen. Sherman in his proclamation issued from Fort Royal, S. C., on November 8, should have made an unguarded admission of the whole principle of Secession, 'State Sovereignty' was the egg from which the present brood of our national troubles were hatched. 'The people of a State, as a distinct aggregate sovereignty,' says Gov. Magoffin, that eminent apostle of treason, in his famous message to the Kentucky Legislature, 'have the rightful authority to regulate their internal policy, and to define their external relations, according to their own pleasure.' This is the pet dogma of nullification, secession and treason, and the particular idol of South Carolina reverence and worship. In the vocabulary of a Southern politician, there are none other so important as the two words 'Sovereign State.' And yet, to our great regret, we find Gen. Sherman employing this senseless lingo, and addressing himself to South Carolina as 'a great Sovereign State.' These are the words: 'The dictates of a duty which, under the Constitution, I owe to a great Sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people.'"

If there is any meaning in this language, and South Carolina is a "Sovereign State," then she has as much a right "to define her external relations according to her own pleasure," as any other Sovereign State in the world; and the Federal Government is carrying war into her territory merely because, in severing her connection with the Union, she exercised one of the acknowledged rights of a sovereign State."

True, to the letter every word of it, indisputable as the multiplication table, and important as is the defence of the Government against the rebellion. And yet we may see and hear the sad blunder of Gen. Sherman repeated every day of our lives, by men who have no more intention of giving aid to the rebels than has Gen. Sherman. Whenever it is denied that under the Federal Constitution the Government of the United States has authority to protect from chattel slavery, each and every human being under its flag or within its geographical limits, it is virtually denied that

News of the Day.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10.

From South Carolina.—Beaufort not yet occupied by the U. S. Troops.—Formal possession of Beaufort was to be taken on Thursday, and the Charleston papers intimate that Gen. Sherman would have some difficulty in doing so.—Times.

It appears from Charleston papers of the 12th, that Gen. Lee is preparing to defend Beaufort, which has not been occupied by Gen. Sherman. The negroes were conveying away the cotton, and two federal gunboats were said to be aground near that point. The rebels had made a stand at Port Royal Ferry, and had constructed a battery from the guns of the Lady Davis and Huntress. A large number of families had left Savannah for the up country. Gov. Pickens' message to the Legislature of South Carolina gives a statement of the military force of the State, and recommends that the troops enlisted for twelve months be retained for the period of the war. A revision of the system of taxation is recommended, making the levies fall on capital and invested wealth, rather than on products. The Governor recommends that the confederate government be not allowed to "tamper with produce" in order to raise its support; and expresses a desire that Fort Moultrie should be kept by South Carolina. He expresses doubts as to the endurance of republican institutions, and looks to "the stronger forms of the Old World."—World.

The engagement at Pickens is reduced to comparatively small dimensions by a report from Maysville, which professes to be based upon official information. It states that from 80 to 90 rebels were killed, and 50 taken prisoners, the rest having scattered. The federal loss is given at 15 killed and 30 wounded.—World.

Eastern Virginia.—The Richmond Examiner says that a force of 4,000 federal troops have invaded Accomac county, Eastern Virginia, where the rebel force is only 1,200 men, which it would be impossible to re-inforce.—World.

Missouri. The new policy.—Springfield has been entirely abandoned by the Union forces under Gen. Hunter, and the entire army is moving towards St. Louis. A large number of Union men of Springfield and surrounding country have left, and will continue to leave with the army, being unwilling to risk their lives in the hands of the rebels. Gen. Price was near Pineville, in the extreme southwest part of the State. Ben McCulloch was marching into Carroll County, Arkansas.—Tribune.

What means this retreat of our forces? Under Fremont, the rebels were retreating before them!

Distinguished Prisoners.—The Pacific mail steamer which arrived yesterday from California, brought Senator Gwin and two other gentlemen, as prisoners, on charge of treasonable practices. General Sumner, who was on board the steamer, made the arrests, and brought the three parties with him to this city, where they are now at large on their parole of honor not to leave the country.—Herald.

Says the Sun:

At present, the prisoners are remaining on parole at the New York Hotel, awaiting the action of the Secretary of State in the matter. It is said that they have destroyed a large quantity of documents which would have been important evidence against them.

Arrival of "Contrabands" in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.—Thirty-seven contraband negroes came to this city during Tuesday night, having walked northward from Accomac County on the peninsula, Virginia. They were supplied with money by the Wisconsin troops. A number of these people are constantly arriving, which has stimulated a public meeting to be held next week. Tribune.

The rebels on the lower Potomac. The report that the rebel forces on the lower Potomac have been diminished, proves untrue. They have probably been increased. On Monday Gen. Hooker estimated their numbers opposite his headquarters at 9,000. Tribune.

Consul to Buenos Ayres. H. Rowan Helper of North Carolina, author of the "Impending Crisis," has been appointed Consul to Buenos Ayres. Tribune.

The St. Louis Evening News states that a number of negroes, some of them women with small children, came to that city as a part of Gen. Fremont's train, having been brought by him from the Southwest. What disposition is to be made of them, or what authority Gen. Fremont has to make any disposition of them, the News remarks, is not very clear. Times.

MONDAY NOV. 10.

A noble stroke of business. Capture of Slidell and Mason.—The U. S. steamer San Jacinto arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday, having on board the rebel emissaries, Slidell and Mason, and their Secretaries, Eustis and McFarland. They were captured by order of Capt. Wilkes, of the San Jacinto, on board the British steamer Trent, off the Bahama Islands. Valuable papers were taken from them, which, for prudential reasons are at present kept secret by the government.—World.

we have any nationality, any national government, any national authority over the "great sovereign States."

The humbug of "State Sovereignty," "the egg from which the present brood of our national troubles were hatched" was laid by the overshadowing hen of slavery, in the nest of "the great sovereign State of Virginia" as she called herself, before the close of the last century. The sole object of the laying of the egg, of hatching out its chickens, and of nurturing them up to maturity was to have a brood trained to the very work which the rebels are now doing, in this nation; namely, disputing by force of arms, the rightful authority of the Federal Government to abolish, restrict, or limit slavery.

Whoever denies, as the Tribune now does, the southern doctrine of State Sovereignty denies, virtually, the right of a State to sustain slavery, and affirms the rightful authority of the Nation over the whole subject. If the Tribune does not understand this, it fails to comprehend the full scope of its own criticism upon Gen. Sherman. Whenever the Tribune, or any other Journal, demurs against a national abolition of slavery, it must do so, either on the ground that slavery ought not to be abolished, at all, or, on the ground that the Federal Government lacks the authority, on account of that same "State Sovereignty" which Gen. Sherman concedes. His concession is his excuse for not putting down slavery in South Carolina, and The Tribune censures him. The same concession, as heard every day, at the North, from all but radical political abolitionists, is uttered to excuse the Federal Government from putting down slavery in all the states. For this, the Tribune has no censures. It makes the very same concession itself!

Which concession is most mischievous—that of GEN. SHERMAN, or that of The Tribune, and of "loyal" editors, generally?

A UNIFORM POLICY NEEDED. The propriety of the demand of the N. Y. Times for a uniform policy on the slave question becomes, daily, more and more evident. Look at the Proclamations of Gen. Dix and of Col. Johnson in this day's Principia, and the Proclamation of Gen. Sherman in our last. Compare them with Secretary Cameron's declarations, with Gen. Fremont's Proclamation, with Pres. Lincoln's modification of it, with the usages at Fortress Monroe, with the acts of the last Congress &c., and reduce them, if you can, to anything like self-consistency or agreement with each other, or with any definite system of policy that can be described. We have already expressed our belief that the desired uniformity can be found in no middle course, nor in anything short of either proclaiming universal liberty, on the one hand, or unlimited protection to slavery, on the other. Every day strengthens, in us, this conviction, and we press upon the people the necessity of their making up their minds and expressing their sentiments, in language that the Administration will be compelled to hear, to understand, and to obey.

Shall we be a nation of slave-catchers or a nation of emancipators? Shall we crush the rebellion by crushing its cause, or strengthen the rebellion by tolerating and thus nourishing the cause?

There can be no third alternative for our decision.

Sensible Views of a Sensible Frenchman.—A French traveler, formerly attached to the Crimean army, happening to be on one of the vessels which captured Port Royal, writes to one of his friends in this city a letter, from which we translate the following extract:

"And now, my friend, let me say a word of that burning question of slavery, which, happily for the fame of our common country, and for the interests of the French planters, themselves, we disposed of thirteen years ago. I say happily for the French planters, for I was six months ago in one of the emancipated colonies, and I could ascertain with my own eyes that she produces now three times as much sugar as before the emancipation. Excuse me if I refer to that event, but I cannot forbear thinking that if the rich soil which I tread was cultivated by free hands, it would in a few years, like the French colonies, yield three times as much as it does now. The negroes who flock from all parts of the country to meet their liberators, and who are now surrounding the staff of Gen. Sherman, have as intellectual an appearance as any French negro of my acquaintance. I have just talked to a French creole from Louisiana, who goes as a body servant to New Orleans every year with his master. He had a basket of oranges under one of his arms and a dozen of unfeathered chickens on the other, which he wanted me to buy. Seeing that I was talking French to one of the officers, he undertook me

In that language, that is to say, in creole, a kind of brogue with which my numerous travels have made me familiar. You cannot imagine how interested I was with his conversation. There was such a feeling of gratitude in his whole countenance, such a contentment beaming into his eyes, that notwithstanding the wariness of his nature and the simplicity of his language, I could not help being moved to tears. He said to me that every negro in the South turned every day his eyes towards the horizon to see whether he could not discover the Star Spangled Banner looming in the distance, and the Yankees coming to deliver them. Every negro, male or female, is conscious of the struggle now going on between the North and the South, and relies upon its results for the recovery of his freedom. The expedition of Port Royal, for instance, was known by them as well as by Jeff. Davis himself; and though they could neither read or write, they knew by the conversation the rebels had between themselves, perhaps through other channels unknown to me, the place of landing of the expedition, and more particularly the name of the officer who commanded it. It seemed, however, that they have not a very exact idea of time, for when I asked the creole negro how long he had been waiting for Commodore Dupont's arrival, he told me that he thought he would have come six months ago, in July last. Though perfectly ignorant of the material means of action of the blacks in the South, I think that there is in them a hidden force, calculated to display itself sooner or later, which, if the American Government chose to use now, would undoubtedly transform itself into a mighty instrument of war."—Herald.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

The capture of the rebel emissaries, Slidell and Mason, is the absorbing topic, just now. Our loyal citizens are all jubilant over it. The editors have each their remarks concerning it. One supposes they have gone to Boston to call the roll of their slaves on Bunker Hill, according to the threat of Mr. Toombs. Another relates how Mr. Mason told Mr. Winthrop some months ago, that when he visited Boston, it would be as Ambassador from the Confederate States, and they infer that he has gone on that mission now. Some surmise that Boston, as being the residence of Mr. Garrison and Wendell Phillips, has been selected as their appropriate location. A gentleman to whom the news was told, exclaimed, "Now, if the Confederates could contrive to capture Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes, we should keep four of them out of mischief."

The threat to hang Col. Corean, whom they hold prisoner, is now met by the remark that Slidell and Mason should be held as hostages for his safety. The rebels have certainly met with a severe blow.

ORDERS FOR CHEEVER'S SERMON.—Our advertisement of Dr. Cheever's sermon from Isaiah 58. 6, seems to have been misunderstood. We stated that the price was three cents, postage one cent, meaning, of course, the postage on the sermon, NOT on the Letter ordering it! We receive an order enclosing four cents, with only a one cent stamp on the Letter, and we pay the penny-post-man one cent for bringing it to our office, which together with the 2 cents defective postage, makes four cents in all precisely the amount received and must send the sermon, if at all, gratis!

This we cannot quite afford. Letters ordering it, like all other Letters, must be pre-paid three cents. The penny-post charge, (which we forgot to include) must also be added.

Every Letter, then, ordering the sermon, must have a three cent stamp on the outside of the envelope, one cent stamp inside for the Letter carrier, three cents for the Sermon, and one cent for the postage of it.

Where several copies are ordered, the one cent for postage on the sermon will pay for the postage of the three copies, and so on for more copies, one cent postage for every three copies. Thus,

For one copy, in a letter post-paid, enclose five cents.

For two copies, enclose eight cents.

For three copies, enclose eleven cents.

For six copies enclose twenty-one cents, &c. [See Advertisement.]

Remember that all postage for pamphlets and books must be pre-paid, at the place of mailing.

Missouri.—General Hunter has sent a letter to General Price, by a flag of truce, repudiating the treaty between Generals Fremont and Price, entered into November 1st, and addressed a letter to Adjutant-General Thomas, setting forth his reasons therefor.—World.

To what "treaty" does the World allude?

The *San Jacinto* proceeded to Fortress Monroe, whence it was determined, after consultation between Capt. Wilkes and Gen. Wool, to bring the distinguished prisoners to New-York, while dispatches announcing the capture were forwarded to Washington.—*Times*.

The fate of Gwin and Co.—Messrs. Gwin, Benham, and Grant, who arrived at this port on Friday in the *Champion*, were on Saturday re-arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, preparatory to being removed to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor.—*Tribune*.

From South Carolina.—Our latest news from the National army which recently landed at Port Royal, South Carolina, is obtained from rebel sources. A dispatch from Charleston to the *Richmond Enquirer*, dated the 14th inst. states that Gen. Sherman had taken possession of Pinckney Island and seized all the able-bodied negro men, whom he had sent to the fleet. Up to that time no attempt had been made to land on the main land, though the South Carolinians were evidently much afraid of it.—*Times*.

Pikeville.—The reported at Pikeville, Ky., turns out to be a hoax.—*World*.

Virginia.—Gen. Dix has ordered 4,000 of his troops from Baltimore to march into and locate themselves in Accomac and Northampton counties, Va.—*Herald*.

Newport News.—Four war-vessels have been sent from Fortress Monroe to Newport News to assist in the defense of that point against an anticipated attack from the rebels, who are in considerable force at Big Bethel.—*World*.

Kentucky.—Our advices from Kentucky are of the highest importance. General Sidney A. Johnston, lately appointed to the command of the rebel army of the Mississippi, is reported to be advancing into the State at the head of forty thousand men, for the purpose of making a descent upon Louisville, Lexington, or perhaps upon Cincinnati, and Gen. Thomas has ordered the National troops at Camp Calvert to fall back to Danville, where the National forces will concentrate to oppose the progress of the rebels.—*Times*.

Rebel Political Movements.—The *Herald* reports:

That the election for President and Vice-President of the Southern confederacy has resulted in the almost unanimous return of Jeff. Davis and Alexander H. Stephens; also, that the old Congress of the Southern confederacy will meet again to-day in Richmond.

["Unanimous" where voting is permitted only on one side!]

Good News from Maryland.—It is evident that a movement for the extinction of slavery is at last on foot in Maryland. The recent demonstration of Gov. Thomas, in Baltimore, leaves no doubt that the work has been commenced, and will be vigorously prosecuted. On this subject our Baltimore correspondent writes as follows:

"The people of Maryland have been rudely brought face to face with the monster iniquity of the age, African slavery, and they have been forced, against their will, to look upon its hideous deformity. They have seen it essay to destroy the best government that was ever on earth, in the insane ambition of the slaveholder to extend his power and influence over the whole continent, and this very day, the shock upon the public mind of this State has brought it almost up to the determination to get rid of the accursed institution within our own boundaries, and to acquiesce in its speedy extinguishment in the further slave States, by the prompt exercise of the war power, gently suggested by Gen. Butler, openly proclaimed by Gen. Fremont, and only yesterday energetically renewed by Col. John Cochrane, (God bless him!) and indorsed many times by Gen. Cameron, who is not afraid to avow his sympathy with human liberty, even for the black skin. Do not be astonished, then, to see the next Legislature set on foot measures that shall set the State free from the crime of further allowing its inhabitants the supreme privilege of robbing the poor negro of his just earnings, and keeping him down in debasing bondage. Disgust at negro slavery is rapidly taking the place of toleration of the curse."

So the good work advances! They who set on foot this nefarious war against republican institutions, little dreamed what a fire they were lighting up.—*Tribune*.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

The Captive Rebels.—The U. S. steam-frigate *San Jacinto* with the rebel Commissioners, Slidell and Mason, on board, arrived off this port yesterday afternoon, but was boarded by United States Marshal Murray, who, in accordance with instructions from Washington, ordered her to proceed to Boston, where she will transfer her prisoners to Fort Warren. Strict orders were also given to hold no communication with the shore, until after the transfer is made.

The steamship *Cosmopolitan*, which arrived yesterday from Havana, brings interesting intelligence relative to the rebel Commissioners from that port on board the Trent. They received marked attention from certain parties in Cuba, which was continued until their embarkation. A large number of rebel merchant captains are reported to be in Havana, who pronounce the blockade only "inconvenient."—*Times*.

Santa Rosa Island.—Another Repulse of the Rebels.—By way of Key West and Havana, we learn that the rebels

have recently made another attempt to capture Billy Wilkes's Zouaves, on Santa Rosa Island, but that their failure was even more humiliating than on the first occasion. It appears that Col. Wilson's patrols discovered some fifteen hundred rebel troops about twenty miles from Fort Pickens, and immediately informed the Commander of the National fleet, who sent a force and shelled the rebels off the island, with great loss.—*ib.*

Eastern Shore, Va.—The expedition into Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va., seems likely to meet with much favor from a large portion of the population, who are anxious to obtain protection against the rebels, who have been forcing them into the ranks of the Confederate army. Gen. Dix's Proclamation was yesterday read to a large number of Virginians, in a farm house near the Potomac, and it was declared by them to be entirely satisfactory.—*ib.*

As was expected, the rebels are said to have dispersed in Accomac County, Va., and though they may rally in Northampton County, they can make no successful stand. The Union men were buying and preparing National flags, to throw out as soon as the troops sent by Gen. Dix should arrive, and give them countenance.—*Tribune*.

The rebels of Accomac County, Va., are said to have no means of transporting their force to the mainland, so that the whole 2,000 stationed there are expected to fall into the hands of the Federal expedition sent by Gen. Dix.—*World*.

From Fortress Monroe.—We learn that ample preparations are being made to repel the expected rebel attack upon Newport News. The naval force in the vicinity has been considerably augmented. It is understood that three formidable fire-ships will form a part of the rebel expedition.

Gen. Halleck arrived in St. Louis yesterday morning, and will immediately assume command of the Western Department. The Divisions of Gens. Hunter, Sturgis and Pope have reached different points on the Pacific Railroad, where they will remain until orders are received from Gen. Halleck. Gen. Wynn's Brigade is at Rolla, and the Divisions of Gens. Sigel and Asboth are expected in St. Louis to-day.—*Times*.

Pinckney Island captured.—Seizure of negroes.—A dispatch from Charleston states that General Sherman's troops had captured Pinckney Island, seizing a large number of negroes, and taking them on board the ships. No landing had been made on the main land. The Memphis Appeal expresses the utmost apprehension of an attack by the western forces on Memphis, and demands that all the resources of the South shall be called out to resist the expected attack.—*World*.

From Washington.—It is reported that no representations have yet been made by the British minister to the State Department relative to the capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. The rebels are reported to be erecting new batteries on the lower Potomac, with a view, it is supposed, of preventing an advance in that direction on Manassas. The War Department is about to issue a circular to the governors of loyal states, informing them that any further purchases of arms on their part will be unnecessary, the Department having made arrangements for the regular delivery of arms that the exigencies of the war can require.—*ib.*

Important seizure. Washington, Nov. 18, 1861.—The government has secured a large mail intended for the rebel commissioners, Mason and Slidell. Information was given to the Post Office Department that letters and dispatches for these Commissioners would probably be forwarded, by way of Havana, to go out by the mail steamer for England from New York. Detectives were set at work, and the mail intercepted. It contains files of Southern papers, letters, despatches, drafts, bills of exchange, &c.—*Herald*.

Beaufort not yet occupied. Our troops had not occupied Beaufort up to the departure of the Atlantic, last Saturday.

Beauregard is known to be with the rebel army at Centreville, so that the reports of his departure for the South are untrue.

General Fremont is expected here in a few days. Evening Post.

Exchange of Prisoners. Washington, November 19. The Washington Republican of this morning asserts, on positive information, that a number of rebel prisoners have been taken from the military prisons in this city to Fortress Monroe, to be exchanged for federal prisoners held by the rebels. This action is supposed to indicate the intention of the government to authorize regular exchanges of prisoners.—*ib.*

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

From Washington.—Troops still continue to be tendered to the War Department, and the probability is that before the meeting of Congress the whole half million voted last session will be supplied. Government has advices of the seizure and confiscation of large amounts of property in South Carolina belonging to Union men.

From Port Royal. The transport Atlantic arrived from Port Royal yesterday morning with passengers, among

whom were seven men captured on a vessel attempting to run the blockade. She also brought later advices from the fleet and the first bale of cotton from the South since the commencement of the war. All was quiet at Port Royal, and has been since the battle. Gen. Sherman was strengthening the intrenchments to impregnability. Soldiers and seamen were laboring, contrabands picking cotton, and the colony was in every way prosperous.

Gen. Patterson throws the blame of his delinquencies on Gen. Scott, whose orders, he claims to have obeyed. He should have said this, before Gen. Scott sailed for Europe.

Capt. Appleton Oaksmith, son of the authoress, has been, by order of the Secretary of State, sent to Fort Lafayette, it being believed that he has been engaged in secession as well as the slave traffic.—*Sun*.

Proclamation of Gen. Dix. The N. Y. Herald is, of course, jubilant over the following document. We call attention to the portions italicized.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VA.—The military forces of the United States are about to enter your counties as a part of the Union. They will go among you as friends, and with the earnest hope that they may not by your own acts be forced to become your enemies. They will invade no rights of person or property. On the contrary, your laws, your institutions, and your usages will be scrupulously respected. There need be no fear that the quietude of any friends will be disturbed, unless the disturbance is caused by yourselves. Special directions have been given not to interfere with the condition of any persons held to domestic service, and in order that there may be no ground for mistake or pretext for misrepresentation, commanders of regiments and corps have been instructed not to permit any such persons to come within their lines.

The command of the expedition is entrusted to Brigadier-General Henry H. Lockwood, of Delaware, a State identical to some of the distinctive features of its social organization with your own. Portions of his force come from counties in Maryland, bordering on one of yours. From him and from them you may be assured of the sympathy of near neighbors, as well as friends, if you do not repel it by hostile resistance or attack.

Their mission is to assert the authority of the United States, to re-open your intercourse with the loyal States, and especially with Maryland, which has just proclaimed her devotion to the Union, by the most triumphant vote in her political annals; to restore to commerce its accustomed guides, by re-establishing lights on your coast; to afford you a free export for the products of your labor, and a free ingress for the necessities and comforts of life which you require in exchange; and, in a word, to put an end to the embarrassments and restrictions brought upon you by a causeless and unjustifiable rebellion.

If the calamities of intestine war, which are desolating other districts of Virginia, and have already crimsoned her fields with fraternal blood, fall upon you, it will not be the fault of the Government. It asks only that its authority may be recognized. It sends among you a force too strong to be successfully opposed—a force which cannot be resisted in any other spirit than that of wantonness and malignity. If there are any among you who, rejecting all overtures of friendship, thus provoke retaliation and draw down upon themselves the consequences which the Government is most anxious to avoid, to their account must be laid the blood which must be shed, and the desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes. On all who are thus reckless of the obligations of humanity and duty, and on all who are found in arms, the severest punishment warranted by the laws of war will be visited.

To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupation, the authorities assure all they can give peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guarantee of all constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental government.

JOHN A. DIX,

Major-General Commanding.

And here comes another proclamation.

From the World.

From Missouri.—An unmistakable Proclamation.—Leavenworth, Nov. 14.—The First Kansas Cavalry, Col. Johnston, has left here for Sedalia, Mo., to protect supply trains and other government property at that and neighboring points. Col. Jennison has issued a proclamation to the people of Jackson, Lafayette, Johnson, and Pitts counties, Missouri, from which the following extracts are made:

"We march to enforce the laws and sustain the government. Every loyal citizen is expected to give evidence of his loyalty, by active efforts for the protection of the flag."

"For four months our armies have marched through your country; your professed friendship has been a fraud; your oaths of allegiance have been shams of perjuries; you feed the rebel army; you act as spies while claiming to be true to the Union. We don't care about your past political opinions: no man will be prosecuted because he differs from us, but neutrality is impossible; if you are patriots you must fight; if you are traitors you will be punished. The time for fighting has come. Every man who feeds

harbors protects, or in any way gives aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, will be held responsible for his treason, with his life and property; while all the property of Union men, and all their rights, will be religiously respected. Traitors will everywhere be treated as outlaws, and enemies of God and man, too base to hold any description of property, and having no rights which loyal men are bound to respect. The last dollar and the last slave of rebels will be taken and turned over to the general government. Playing war is played out, and wherever Union troops are fired upon, the answer will boom from cannon, and desolation will follow treason. All the land between Fort Leavenworth and the headquarters of the Army of the West, is under the jurisdiction of the United States, and we propose to have a regular road over it, and safe communication through it, no matter at what cost of rebel treasure and blood."

[A spy document, certainly, but in order to have been "unmistakable," it should have told whether the "property" of Union men includes slaves, and whether, among their "rights" are to be included the right of slaveholding.]

From South Carolina.—We clip the following two items from the Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald:

Employing the slaves.—Contraband negroes constantly arrive and give themselves up to our troops. There are about one hundred and forty of them employed in the Quartermaster's department. They are allowed pay and rations the same as other laborers.

The slaves at work.—They found the place entirely deserted of its white population, and the negroes in full possession. They were plundering right and left, breaking open stores of all kinds, and having things their own way, and the officers are of the opinion that in a few days a negro rebellion will be in full blast in this region.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21.

Reverses in Missouri—Federal Forces Retreating—Gen. Price's Troops Returning—Rebel Outrages Renewed—Union Refugees Fleeing—First Fruits of Fremont's Removal.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

The following is a special to the St. Louis Democrat. The old terrors have settled down on the counties of the Southwest since the retrograde movement of our army, and refugees are beginning to arrive again, driven home by the fear of being taken prisoners by the rebels, who are reported to be again advancing.

Mr. Grandley, of the State Convention, arrived here last night from Springfield, which place he left on Friday last. He says a body of 3,000 of Gen. Price's cavalry made their appearance at Saxeoix, and that foraging parties follow up the track of our receding army, plundering Union citizens, and renewing with impunity every species of outrage. He passed a train of emigrant wagons, a mile long, containing Union refugees.

The N. Y. Times has the following:

Detached parties from Gen. Price's army are reported to be overrunning the country in the track of our retiring army in Missouri, and spreading consternation among the Union men. A detachment of Col. Jennison's men had attacked one hundred and fifty rebels, killing a large number of them and scattering the rest.

From Fortress Monroe.—A flag of truce from Norfolk on Tuesday brought Lieut. Worden to Fortress Monroe to be exchanged for Lieut. Sharpe, of the rebels, taken at Hatteras Inlet. The steamer Spaulding, from Hatteras Inlet, reports that contrabands from Roanoke Island had brought intelligence that the rebels had destroyed their fort there, and were about to withdraw to the main land. The Confederate Congress met at Richmond on the 18th inst. without a quorum.

The rebels are strengthening their position at Sewell's Point.

The U. S. gunboat *Conestoga* went on an exploring expedition on Tuesday up the Tennessee river, and found a rebel battery on the shore, near the Tennessee line. She threw one shell among the rebels and they dispersed. Still further up she found another, which she engaged, killing several of the enemy and scattering them. She returned yesterday but slightly damaged.

The Provost Marshal of Baltimore had seized Miller's Hotel in that city, with a view to breaking up the connection supposed to exist between the rebels and a nest of traitors resident in that establishment. Two parties connected with the hotel have been arrested.

Thanksgiving Day in the State of New York is appointed, for Thursday, the 28th. In Massachusetts it was the 21st. In Gov. Andrew's Proclamation, we notice the following:

And in our praise let us also be penitent. Let us "seek the truth and ensue it," and prepare our minds for whatever duty shall be manifested, hereafter.

May the controversy in which we stand be found worthy in its consummation of the heroic sacrifices of the people and the precious blood of their sires, of the doctrine and

faith of the Fathers, and consistent with the honor of God, and with justice to all men. And,

Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered: let them also that hate Him flee before Him. As smoke is driven away, so drive them away.—Psalms, 68, v. 18.

Tribune versus Tribune. The suggestion of The Tribune, that the two conspirators should be placed in the Tombs, meets with warm response on all hands. *Tribune*, Nov. 21.

We have already intimated our hope that Great Britain will claim Mason, Slidell and their Secretaries on the ground of the illegality of their capture. We could very well afford even to surrender them for the sake of the precedent and principle thus established. If Great Britain is ready for a broad acceptance of the principle that free ships make free goods, it does not become us to object. *Tribune* Nov. 21.

We are gratified to note that Rev. Abram Pryne, formerly connected with the anti-slavery press, has been elected to the N. Y. Legislature from Wayne County. He is a thorough man—a progressive Christian—does his own individual thinking—and believes in saving the country by wiping out Slavery. He will make his mark at Albany. That he is a forcible debater, Parson Brownlow can testify from personal knowledge. *Eric True American*.

The Contrabands.—Washington, Nov. 21.—The steamer Stepping Stone ran the Potomac blockade last night, and arrived here safely with seventy-five contrabands from Fortress Monroe. The negroes—men, women and children—fled from their masters and took refuge in Fortress Monroe. It is not yet known what disposition will be made of them here.—*Evening Post*.

Is it not high time that the policy of the Government were settled?

The Bark Augusta.—The alleged slaver Augusta, seized off Montauk Point, was towed by the tug Achilles to the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, this morning.—*Id.*

United States Circuit Court—Before Nelson, J.—A Slave Case on Appeal.—The United States agt. The Bark Sarah.—This was an appeal from the decree of Judge Betts, condemning the bark Sarah as a slaver. The points raised are, that the decision was evidence, and that a great deal of improper testimony was admitted. Decision reserved.

Mr. Donohue for appellants; District Attorney Smith for the Government.—*Id.*

FRIDAY, Nov. 22nd.

Missouri. More fruits of Fremont's Removal. The rebel forces returning. Ordinance of secession passed. Missouri united with the Confederacy. Slaves denied admission to the Federal camps. The following is from the N. Y. World.

Dispatches from Missouri state that Gen. Price had returned to Barry county, Mo., with the intention of marching for Springfield. About 4,000 of his cavalry and Indians were on the Kansas line, it is supposed for the purpose of indiscriminate plunder through the southern counties. Gen. Lane was in that vicinity with 3,000 troops, and the probability was that an engagement would soon take place between the two forces. The rebel State Legislature, in secession at Neosho, had passed an ordinance of secession, united Missouri with the confederacy, and elected Gen. Rains a senator to the rebel Congress. Gen. Hunter has issued orders strictly excluding contraband and all unauthorized persons from entering the lines of his army.

The Rev. Hiram Mattison, who has been connected with the Methodist Black River Conference for the last 25 years and who is widely known as an able and eloquent preacher, has notified the Presiding Elder of the Rome District, of his withdrawal from the church. He assigns as a reason for this step, the fact that he is unwilling to take his passport for eternity from a church in which there are thousands of slaveholders in good and regular standing, and that too, without rebuke, either in the discipline of the church or by the administration. It is understood that Mr. Mattison also takes exceptions to the mode of church government in the Methodist church.—*Tribune*

Family Miscellany.

LIFE'S MATIN.

Tune "Over the Ocean Wave" in "Golden Chain."

Joyous and beautiful Earth is to me,
Brighter than fairy land ever could be,
Gaily wing by all thy glad happy hours,
Songs of sweet minstrelsy come from thy bowers,
Joyous and beautiful earth is to me,
Brighter than fairy land ever could be.

Parity now shall my spirit control,
Hope sheds her radiance over the soul,
Love sings her song in her winsomest tune
Rivalling all the sweet songsters of June;
Joyous and beautiful earth is to me,
Brighter than fairy land ever could be.

Morning of Life thou art earnest and free,
Matsins of ecstasy float o'er the sea,
So shall life's evening be calm with repose

Vespers shall hush not of trials or woes;
Joyous and beautiful earth is to me,
Brighter than fairy land ever could be.
November, 1861.

Eco. i

KITTY RYDER

Kneeling by the stream I saw
Kate, the farmers daughter,
Drinking in her rosy palm
Dipping up the water.
She had thrown her hat aside,
Bare her arms and shoulder;
Each unconscious charm displayed,
Made my love the holder.
So I slowly, tenderly,
Went and knelt beside her—
Drank with her from out the stream—
Blushing Kitty Ryder!
And I said, "the poets think,
Life is like a river;
Shall we not its waters drink,
Always, love, together.
Many years have passed us by,
Like the flowing water,
But I drink life's stream to-day,
With the farmer's daughter.

OUR PARENTS.

Not long since as I took my seat in the cars for a day's ride, I observed, seated opposite me, an elderly lady and a middle-aged gentleman, who, I inferred from some casual remark, had been traveling a day or two. It was a very early hour in the morning, and the lady apparently was sleeping.

We rode in silence for some time, when the lady awoke, and I heard the gentleman address her as mother. His dignified, unobtrusive manner, and the tender, deferential tone of his voice, at once drew my attention to them, and having no company, my eyes and my thoughts were my own.

All the tender care which a mother could bestow on an infant child, were given by that son to his mother. The slightest movement on her part to adjust her furs or cloak, or over-shoes, or change of position, called forth his ready hand in assistance, and the inquiries, "Are you comfortable, mother? Do you feel tired? Lay your head on my shoulder, and rest yourself."

At noon the cars stopped for the passengers to obtain refreshments. It was snowing too fast for the mother to go out of the cars, and the son brought her a cup of coffee.

"Is it just right, mother?" he inquired as she tasted it. "A little more cream would make it better; it is, however, very good as it is," was her reply.

"Let me get you some more."

"No my son, it will make you too much trouble; it is very good as it is."

He went out and soon returned with the cream, and poured a little into the coffee, and then a little more, until it was "just right." He then sat down by her side, and I heard him say in the same low tone of voice that at first attracted my attention, "I am glad, mother, that I can do anything to make you comfortable, it is such a pleasure to me."

"I thank you, my son," she replied in the same spirit and tone of voice as that of her son.

Beautiful, thought I, as I quietly watched them, and saw manifested their mutual love and confidence. My mind went back to the time when this son, now in manhood's strength, was a little, helpless infant, and I pictured that mother watching over him, caring for him in solicitude, such as mothers only can feel. And through all the years of childhood and youth, up to manhood, the watchful eye was ever over him, the guiding hand ever ready to lead, and a mother's love ever ready to restrain him from doing wrong. Now it is his turn, when life's meridian with her is past, and the infirmities of age are creeping on, to repay, in some degree, for all the labor bestowed on him, and faithfully and affectionately did he seem fulfilling his duty. How many grown up sons there are who seem to feel it beneath them to show any tenderness for their mothers. It is feminine, they say. They will perform acts of kindness, but in a business kind of way, or because it is their duty, little dreaming that they are crushing the maternal spirit by such cold, heartless acts.

Acts of kindness, done in the spirit manifested in the incident above mentioned, have an untold influence. The pathway down to the grave would be cheered, made even joyful, and old age would be exempt from much of the gloom that is often experienced.

The reflex influence is also great. A young man who is habitually tender of his mother, and deferential to her, will

make a good citizen, a true friend, and will be faithful in all the walks of life.—*The Witness.*

How to Speak to Children.

It is usual to attempt the management of children either by corporal punishments, or by rewards addressed to the senses, and by words alone. There is one other means of government; the power and importance of which is little regarded; I refer to the human voice—the soft, gentle, soothing modulations of the human voice; and it seems to me the most excellent way. A blow may be inflicted on a child, accompanied with words so uttered as to counteract entirely its effect; or the parent may use language in the correction of a child, not objectionable in itself, yet spoken in a tone which more than defeats its influence. Let any one endeavor to recall the image of a fond mother long since at rest in heaven. Her sweet smile and ever clear countenance are brought vividly to recollection; so also is her voice—the tones of her voice; and blessed is that parent who is endowed with a pleasing utterance. A sweet voice is a great moral power if it be employed wisely. What is it that lulls the infant to repose? It is not an array of mere words. It is the sound striking the little ear that soothes and composes it to sleep. A few notes, however unskillfully arranged, if uttered in a soft tone, are found to possess a magic influence to quiet and prepare for repose. Think we that this influence is confined to the cradle? No, it is diffused over every age, and ceases not while the child remains under the parental roof. Is the boy growing rude in manner and boisterous in speech? I know of no instrument so sure to control these tendencies as the gentle tones of a mother's voice. She who speaks to her son harshly does but give to his evil conduct the sanction of her own example. She pours oil on the already raging flame. In the pressure of duty we are liable to utter ourselves harshly to our children. Perhaps a threat is expressed in a loud and irritating tone; instead of allaying the passions of the child, it serves directly to increase them. Every fretful expression awakens in him the same spirit which produced it. So does a pleasant voice call up agreeable feelings. Whatever disposition, therefore, we would encourage in a child, the same we should manifest in the tone in which we address it. Anger, severity of reproof, harsh words, are of all things the worst. They excite evil passions, lead to resistance, and become the stimulants of disobedience and evil conduct. Speak gently to the child!—*Ch. Intelligencer.*

ELEVEN MODES OF SUICIDE.

1. Wearing thin shoes and cotton stockings on damp nights and cool rainy weather. Wearing insufficient clothing, and especially upon the limbs and extremities.
2. Leading a life of enfeebling, stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in an unnatural state of excitement by reading trashy novels. Going to theaters, parties and balls, in all sorts of weather in the thinnest possible clothes. Dancing till in a complete perspiration, and then going home without sufficient over-garments through the cool damp air.
3. Sleeping on feather, beds in seven-by-nine bedrooms, without ventilation at the top of the windows, and especially with two or three persons in the same small unventilated bedroom.
4. A swifiting on hot and very stimulating dinners. Eating in a hurry without masticating food, and hearty before going to bed every night, when the mind and the body are exhausted by the toils of the day and the excitement of the evening.
5. Beginning in childhood on tea and coffee, and going from one step to another through chewing and smoking tobacco, and drinking intoxicating liquors. By personal abuse and physical and mental exercises of every kind.
6. Marrying in haste and getting an uncongenial companion, and living the remainder of life in mental excitement. Cultivating jealousy and domestic broils and being always in mental ferment.
7. Keeping children quiet by giving paragoric and cordials, by teaching them to suck candy and by supplying them with raisins, nuts and rich cake. When they are sick by giving mercury, tartar emetic and arsenic under the mistaken notions that they are medicines, and not irritant poisons.
8. Allowing the love of gain to absorb our minds so as to

have no time to attend to health. Following an unhealthy occupation because money may be made at it.

9. Tempting the appetite with bitters and niceties when the stomach says no, and by forcing food into it when nature does not demand, and even rejects it. Gormandizing between meals.

10. Contriving to keep in a continual worry about something or nothing. Giving away to fits of anger.

11. Being irregular in all our habits of sleeping and eating. Going to bed at midnight and getting up at noon. Eating much too many kinds of food and that which is too highly seasoned.

STORY OF THE WORM.

On one of our Autumn days, during what we call our Indian Summer, when the beaver and the muskrat do their last work on their winter homes, when the birds seem to be getting ready to wing themselves away to milder climates, when the sun spreads a warm haze over all the fields, a little child went out into his father's home-lot. There he saw a little worm creeping towards a small bush. It was a rough, red, and ugly looking thing. But he crept slowly and patiently along as if he felt that he was a poor, unsightly creature.

"Little worm," said the child, "where are you going?"

"I am going to that little bush yonder, and there I am going to weave my shroud and die. Nobody will be sorry, and that will be the end of me."

"No, no, little worm! My father says that you won't *always* die. He says you will be 'changed,' though I don't know what that means."

"Neither do I," says the worm. "But I know, for I feel, that I am dying and I must hasten and get ready; so good-bye, little child! We shall never meet again!"

The worm moves on, climbs up the bush, and there weaves a sort of shroud all round himself. There it hangs on this bush, and the little creature dies. The child goes home and forgets all about it. The cold winter comes and there hangs the worm, frozen through and through, all dead and buried.

"Will it ever live again?" will it ever be changed? Who would think it?

The storms, the snows, and the cold of winter go past. The warm bright spring returns. The buds swell, the bee begins to hum, and the grass to grow green and beautiful.

The little child walks out again, with his father, and says: "Father, on that little bush hangs the nest or house of a poor little worm. It must be dead now. But you said, one day, that such worms would 'be changed.' What did you mean? I don't see any change?"

"I will show you in a few days," says the father.

He then carefully cuts off the small limb on which the worm hangs, and carries it home. It looks like a little brown ball, or cone, about as large as a robin's egg. The father hangs it up in the warm window of the south room, where the sun may shine on it. The child wonders what it all means! Sure enough, in a few days, hanging in the warm sun, the little tomb begins to swell, and then it bursts open, and out it comes, not the poor, unsightly worm that was buried in it, but a beautiful butterfly! How it spreads out its gorgeous wings! The little child comes into the room, and claps his hands, and cries "Oh! it is changed! it is changed! The worm is 'changed' into a beautiful butterfly! Oh, father, how could it be done?"

"I don't know, my child. I only know that the power of God did it. And here you see how and why we believe his promise, that we all shall be raised from the dead! The Bible says, it does not yet appear what we shall be; but we shall be 'changed.' And we know that God, who can change that poor little worm into that beautiful creature—no more to creep on the ground—can change us, our 'vile bodies,' and make them like 'Christ's own glorious body.' Does my little boy understand me?"

"Yes, father."—*Rev. Dr. Todd.*

GOD'S PLAN OF YOUR LIFE.—Never complain of your birth your employment, your hardships; never fancy that you could be something, if you only had a different lot and sphere assigned to you. God understands his own plan, and he knows what you want a great deal better than you do. The very things you most deprecate as fatal limitations and obstructions are most probably what you most want. What you call hindrances, obstacles, discouragements, are probably God's opportunities; and it is nothing new that the patient should dis-

like his medicines or any certain proof that they are poisons. No! a truce to all such impatience. Choke that envy which gnaws at your heart because you are not in the same lot with others. Bring down your own soul, or rather bring it up to receive God's will, and do his work, in your lot, in your own sphere, under your cloud of obscurity against your temptations and then you shall find that your condition is never opposed to your good, but consistent with it.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

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